

**APPENDIX K**

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
MONTECITO RANCH, TM 5250, Log # 01-09-013**

**PREPARED FOR:**

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A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Elyssa Robertson', is written over a horizontal line.

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**DPLU/DPR**

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Purpose of Management Plan**

The purpose of this Management Plan is to adequately monitor and maintain the proposed open space that is required for the Montecito Ranch SPA. Approximately 317.66 acres of native and naturalized habitat are proposed to be set aside into open space in addition to 3.8 acres of trails. This is linked to additional open space of 220.5 acres on Montecito Ranch that will be managed under a separate, already approved, Resource Management Plan. A summary table of habitats, impacts and open space is attached.

The Plan will meet the following objectives:

- The plan guides management of habitats, species, and programs described herein to protect and enhance wildlife values.
- The plan serves as a guide for appropriate public uses of the property.
- The plan serves as a descriptive inventory of fish, wildlife and native plant habitats, which occur on or use this property.
- The plan provides an overview of the property's operation, maintenance and personnel requirements to implement management goals, and serves as a budget planning aid.

### **B. Acquisition History**

The 935.2 acre property is located in the County of San Diego, in the unincorporated area of Ramona. The property is currently owned and controlled by Montecito Ranch LLC. Once dedicated, the open space lands will be transferred in fee title to a County of San Diego or Resource Manager.

### **C. Agency Review and Coordination**

The Montecito Ranch project is currently being reviewed and updated as part of the Draft North County MSCP. This plan will go out for review and approval to each Agency once the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is complete.

## **II. IMPLEMENTATION**

### **A. Responsible Parties/Designation of Manager**

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation is listed to be the preserve Resource Manager of the property through the Landscape Maintenance District regulations. The procedure for formation and annexation of a Landscape Maintenance District in accordance with County Policy J-37 is described below.

- A. Proceedings to form the District or a zone of that District (Zone) may be initiated by the County, developers, civic groups, or other parties provided that (a) a funding mechanism is provided to cover all County formation costs, whether or not the formation is

successful, and (b) the Director of Public Works or Director of Parks and Recreation, as appropriate, determines that the proposed maintenance through this mechanism is an appropriate use of the District.

- B. Petitions may be initiated by residents, community groups or governmental agencies.
- C. Developers interested in formation must deposit sufficient funds with the County prior to initiation of proceedings to pay for all costs of formation, including balloting and administration, and each proponent is responsible for producing an independent Assessment Engineer's Report prior to formation hearings unless waived pursuant to the act. The County may require a Developer, or a Developer may desire, to annex to the District of a specified zone of the District or to form a zone as a condition of annexation. In such cases, the Developer may be required to provide written consent from all owners of property within the development waiving the notice, hearing and right of protest and consenting to the annexation and zone formation, if any. (Streets and Highways Code §§ 22608, 22608.2)
- D. There is a limited amount of Special District formation funding available, which can be used to assist Developed Communities, and which would be reimbursed upon successful formation and collection of assessments. In general, front funding is limited to \$3,000 per zone, with full reimbursement upon formation and assessment collection.
- E. The purpose of the District and its zones is generally to provide revenue for ongoing maintenance, and not to fund new construction. Community members should follow existing planning methods for new construction. Funding for construction of new facilities will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- F. In Developed Communities, proponents will follow guidelines provided by the County for formation activities, including:
  - 1. All steering committee meetings must be open to the public, with all affected property owners invited.
  - 2. Provide the County with a community-initiated petition containing valid, non-weighted signatures of significant numbers to represent probable success of formation. Petitions must accurately describe the proposal, including the facilities to be maintained, and the approximate assessments for each property.
- G. Once a petition is received and approved, County staff will bring a Resolution of Intention to the Board and request approval to conduct assessment ballot proceedings, with a hearing date set in accordance with the provisions of Proposition 218.
- H. Proceedings may be initiated by the County in cases where landscaped medians are included as part of a County road improvement project or when the Board of Supervisors determines that is in the public interest to initiate such proceedings.

- I. Ballot results will be tabulated after a Board hearing and the Board of Supervisors may form the zone if there is not a majority protest weighted in accordance with the provisions of Proposition 218.
- J. As a condition of acceptance of maintenance responsibility, the County will require a Developer to provide funds for 24 months of district administration and maintenance costs, or until assessments placed on the tax roll are collected, whichever occurs later. Civic groups forming Zones may obtain loans to cover administrative and maintenance costs prior to County receipt of tax roll assessments.

If the County chooses to not manage this land, the County will require that the following criteria be used in selecting a resource manager:

- Established Conservancy Group or Land Manager
- County Department of Parks and Recreation
- Federal or State Wildlife Agency (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game)
- Federal Land Manager such as Bureau of Land Management
- Manager approved by the County

The manager shall demonstrate experience in the County of San Diego in carrying out habitat monitoring, and shall also demonstrate fiscal stability including preparation of an operational budget for the management of this RMP. Habitat managers shall have at least one staff member with a biological, ecological or wildlife management degree.

Fee title of all separate open space lots shall be transferred to a resource manager, as defined above. If the land is transferred in fee title to a non-governmental entity, a Biological Open Space Easement or Conservation Easement must be dedicated to the County. If the land is transferred to the County or wildlife agencies, no easement dedication is necessary.

## **B. Financial Responsibility/Mechanism**

The financial mechanism to implement this RMP will be a Landscape Maintenance District to the property manager to manage this specific property. The property meets the requirements of this financial mechanism as outlined below:

- a. The land must be located inside a Pre-approved Mitigation Area (PAMA) or proposed PAMA, or otherwise deemed acceptable by the Department of Parks and Recreation. *The Montecito Ranch land is part of the proposed PAMA for the draft North County MSCP Subarea Plan.*
- b. The land must allow for public access. *The property will be able to be accessed via Ash Street and Montecito Way. In addition, numerous dirt roads access portions of the open space as well as proposed trails.*

- c. The land must allow for recreational opportunities such as a trails system. *Montecito Ranch will provide public access trails that connect to trails regionally.*

### **C. Cost Estimate/Budget**

A final cost estimate will be determined by the LMD once established.

## **III. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

### **A. Legal Description**

The Montecito Ranch property is a 935.2 acre site located near the community of Ramona, San Diego County. The property can be found on the San Pasqual 7.5' USGS Quad, Range 1 East, Township 13 South. The following table lists the Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN).

**TABLE 1. Assessor's Parcel Numbers**

279-071-26	279-072-12	280-030-15	280-031-01
279-072-01	279-072-13	279-072-33	280-031-02
279-072-02	279-072-14	279-072-34	280-030-24
279-072-03	279-072-15	279-093-10	280-030-25
279-072-04	279-072-16	279-093-37	280-031-03
279-072-05	279-072-17	279-093-38	280-031-04
279-072-06	279-072-18	280-010-03	280-031-05
279-072-07	279-072-27	280-010-08	280-031-06
279-072-08	279-072-28	280-010-09	280-031-07
279-072-09	279-072-29	280-030-04	281-521-01
279-072-10	279-072-30	280-030-05	281-521-02
279-072-11	279-072-31	280-030-10	281-521-03
280-030-06	279-072-32		

### **B. Geographical Setting**

The Montecito Ranch project is located in the unincorporated town of Ramona, San Diego County (Figure 1 and 2). The property site can be accessed via Main Street (SR 67), north on Montecito Road, and north on Montecito Way. The Montecito Ranch SPA is generally characterized by a broad valley in the central portion of the site with gently sloping terrain to the north. In addition, three distinct knolls are located onsite: one in the southwestern most portion of the site; one adjacent to the northwest project boundary; and the other adjacent to the central southern project boundary. The gently sloping landform transitions with steeper topography associated with Clevenger Canyon, which is located immediately adjacent to the property to the northeast. The property is situated on a drainage divide, with the steep northward drainages emptying into Clevenger Canyon, and the gentle southwest draining canyons and valley draining into the Santa Maria Valley. Elevations onsite vary from approximately 1,750 feet above mean



sea level (AMSL) atop the knoll, located along the central southern property boundary, to approximately 1,420 feet AMSL in the southwestern portion of the project site.

### **C. Property Boundaries and Adjacent Lands**

Immediate surrounding land uses consist of semi-rural and estate residential development to the north, east, and south, and the Lemurian Fellowship religious facility and orchards to the northwest. The 1,027 acre Davis SPA adjoins the Montecito Ranch SPA on the south and west. This property consists of pasturelands with limited development and is owned and managed as a preserve by The Nature Conservancy. The Ramona Airport lies approximately 0.5 mile south of the project site. Existing improvements within the SPA include dirt roads and the Montecito Ranch House. Portions of the SPA have been used for farming of oat hay and cattle grazing.

### **D. Geology, Soils, Climate, Hydrology**

#### Geology and Soils

According to the *Soil Survey of San Diego Area, California* (Bowman, 1973), 21 soil types occur onsite. The most common soils belong to the Cieneba series, and the Fallbrook series. The Cieneba Series consists of excessively drained, very shallow to shallow, coarse, sandy loams formed in material weathered in place from granitic rock. Cieneba soils occur in rolling to mountainous uplands with slopes of 5 to 75 percent. The Fallbrook Series consists of well-drained, moderately deep to deep sandy loams formed in material weathered from granodiorite. Fallbrook soils are on uplands with slopes of 2 to 30 percent. Other onsite soils belong to the Bonsall series, Placentia Series, Ramona series, Visalia series, and Vista series. None of the soils onsite is considered gabbroic or derived from gabbroic soils.

#### Climate

The climate of Ramona can be generally characterized as warm Mediterranean. The annual average precipitation is 17.1 inches with an average annual temperature range from 61 to 91 degrees Fahrenheit.

#### Hydrology

Existing drainage is variable in direction, with overall drainage patterns moving off-site to the north and south. Approximately 56 percent of the site (including the eastern half and areas along the northern boundary) drains to the north through Clevenger Canyon, with this flow entering Santa Ysabel Creek approximately one mile north of the site. This “northern watershed” area incorporates nine distinct drainage basins, with the majority of associated flows originating within the project site. The remaining 44 percent of the site drains approximately one mile south to Santa Maria Creek through several small, unnamed tributaries and as sheet flow.

### **E. Trails**

Numerous dirt trails occur onsite as well as dirt roads. The proposed project links a public trail to the regional trail systems to the north, east and south (see attached figure). The project will have 7.8 miles of multi purpose trails on-site, designed to accommodate outdoor activities such as hiking, horseback riding and bicycling. The proposed trail system includes multi-purpose

community trails within proposed open space (3.8 miles) connecting to existing trails of-site to the northwest and southeast, as well as a community pathway along Montecito Ranch Road and Montecito Way, trails among the residential lots (1.7 miles) and community feeder trails throughout the proposed onsite residential development (2.3 miles). The trails will be 8 feet wide within a 12 foot wide impact area. The trails will be maintained by the Montecito Ranch homeowners Association or LMD once established.

#### **IV. CULTURAL FEATURES**

The cultural resources onsite were analyzed by Heritage Resources. According to the 2006 Archaeological Resources Review Impact Assessment and Preservation Plan for the Montecito Ranch property 545.76 acres (220.5 acres of open space under a separate action, 3.8 acres of trails and 321.46 acres considered here) of the site (63.4%) will be designated as archaeological and biological open space. Fourteen archaeological sites will be preserved as significant resources onsite as they contain important data related to regional prehistory and/or history and are deemed significant according to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Of those sites thirteen will be included in large open space areas and one site will be preserved as part of the Montecito Ranch House complex. In particular, site SDI-12, 481 contained human remains that are observed significant under CEQA, and the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The identification of human remains onsite SDI-12-481 is relevant to Native American groups and will be notified upon project redesign.

Historical findings on the Montecito Ranch property include outbuildings and landscape features associated with events or patterns of events important to California cultural heritage. In particular the ranch house is significant according to the requirements outlined in CEQA, RPO and the Ramona Community Plan (Heritage Resources, 2006 ).

#### **V. HABITAT AND SPECIES DESCRIPTION**

##### **A. Vegetation Communities, Habitats, and Plant Species**

Eleven different habitat types are described onsite as part of the resource management plan. Each of these habitats is discussed below.

Table 2 lists the habitats and the acres that occur in the open space. An open space map is provided in Figure 3. A complete list of plant observations with common and scientific names is provided in Appendix B.

**TABLE 2. Habitat Occurring in Open Space**

<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Acres Available for Management*</b>
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	10.60
Open Engelmann Oak Woodland	18.21
Dense Engelmann Oak Woodland	12.67
Southern Riparian Scrub	0.30
Disturbed Wetland	0.73
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	142.72
Southern Mixed Chaparral	101.83
Chamise Chaparral	13.63
Non-native Grassland	7.53
Eucalyptus Woodland	2.36
Developed	4.06
Trails	3.8
<b>Mitigation, impacted area</b>	<b>3.02</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>321.46</b>

\*Land remaining after previous mitigation and impacts, and TM impacts

## **1. List of communities with description**

### Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest (Habitat Code: 61310) 10.60 Acres

Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest is represented on the Montecito Ranch property, forming a closed-canopy woodland of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). The understory consists of a mixture of shrubs that include poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), California rose (*Rosa californica*), and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*). This habitat occurs near the middle of the Montecito Ranch property and supports extensive, high quality riparian woodlands that are part of a much larger riparian system of that runs along the northern boundary of the site (Clevenger Canyon, Figure 3). Other species documented in this riparian forest include mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), San Diego sedge (*Carex spissa*), rush (*Juncus* sp.), woodland star (*Lithophragme affine*), coffee fern (*Pellaea andromedifolia*), meadow rue (*Thalictrum fendleri*), and desert grape (*Vitis girdiana*). The southern coast live oak riparian woodland habitat occupies approximately 10.60 acres on the Montecito Ranch property.

### Open Engelmann Oak Woodland (Habitat Code: 71181) 18.21 Acres

The open Engelmann oak woodland habitat occurs on slopes at or near the tops of topographic drainages onsite. This habitat type is an evergreen woodland dominated by Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*) with an understory of grassland species. This habitat usually occurs on relatively moist sites of fine-textured soils on gentle slopes and valley bottoms. Other characteristic species observed in this habitat onsite include sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*) and coast live oak. Brome grasses (*Bromus spp.*) dominate the understory, accompanied by white sage

(*Salvia apiana*), flat-topped buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and California sagebrush (*Artemisa californica*). Open Engelmann oak woodland occupies approximately 18.60 acres onsite at the far east end of the Montecito biological open space.

#### Dense Engelmann Oak Woodland (Habitat Code: 71182) 12.67 Acres

Dense Engelmann oak woodland is similar to open Engelmann oak woodland, but in the dense type, coast live oak is a significant constituent, and tree density is significantly greater. This habitat is typically found in more mesic sites, especially in canyons and can intergrade with coast live oak woodland. On the Montecito Ranch property, this habitat occurs between the open Engelmann oak woodlands and the dense southern live oak riparian woodlands along the northern drainages. Another characteristic species, poison oak, is also abundant in this habitat onsite as are annual grasses (primarily *Bromus spp.*) and wildflowers, such as rancher's fireweed (*Amsinckia menziesii*), miner's lettuce (*Claytonia perfoliata*) and shooting star (*Dodecatheon clevelandii*). This habitat covers approximately 12.67 acres onsite

#### Southern Riparian Scrub Habitat (Habitat Code: 63300) 0.30 Acres

Southern riparian scrub habitat occupies the blueline drainage that flows toward the eastern side of the site. Vegetation in this drainage includes sparse coverage consisting of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), narrow-leaved willow (*Salix exigua*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), and western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*). The riparian habitat type covers 0.30 acres onsite.

#### Disturbed Wetland (Agriculture Ponds) (Habitat Code: 11200) 0.73 Acre

Three man-made agriculture ponds, built for cattle, are categorized as disturbed wetlands. One pond is located west of the homestead, and two are located within Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat in the north central portion of the site. Species found in these wetlands include grass poly (*Lythrum hyssopifolium*), annual beard grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), and Mexican speedwell (*Veronica peregrina*). Agriculture ponds occupy 0.73 acre on the Montecito Ranch property.

#### Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub, Inland Form (Habitat Code: 32520) 142.72 Acres

Diegan coastal sage scrub covers slopes in the southern half of the property and part of the northwestern portion of the site. In addition, much of the understory in the larger eucalyptus woodland contains an understory of coastal sage scrub dominated by coastal sagebrush, black sage, and flat-topped buckwheat. This larger eucalyptus grove is located in the western half of the property and is bordered on the south and west by agricultural fields and on the north and east by Diegan coastal sage scrub.

Low shrubs dominate the Diegan coastal sage scrub community, which typically occurs with low moisture availability. The dominant shrub species observed in this habitat include California sagebrush, California buckwheat, laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), and white sage. Matchweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), California broom (*Lotus scoparius*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*) occur as shrub co-dominants. Golden-yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), slender sunflower (*Helianthus gracilentus*), cryptantha (*Cryptantha spp.*), and sun cups (*Camissonia sp.*) were observed as herbaceous co-dominants. Portions of the Diegan coastal sage scrub onsite have been disturbed by cattle grazing and

agricultural activity and are dominated by a lower-diversity mix of flat-topped buckwheat and non-native grasses and herbs such as ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*) and filaree (*Erodium* sp.).

#### Southern Mixed Chaparral (Habitat Code: 37120) 101.83 Acres

Southern mixed chaparral occurs primarily on the north-facing slopes on the northern half of the site. Southern mixed chaparral is a fire and drought adapted community characterized by a dense growth of evergreen shrubs. Many species of this community are crown- or stump-sprouters that regenerate promptly following burns or other types of disturbances. Onsite, this habitat is limited to northern slopes in the north-central section of the site. The composition and dominant species present in this community vary with slope, soil, and exposure. Typical southern mixed chaparral species found onsite include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), Ramona lilac (*Ceanothus tomentosus*), and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*). Honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata*), laurel sumac, scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), mission manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*), and bushrue (*Cneoridium dumosa*) occur as co-dominants. The understory is sparse and dominated by foxtail chess (*Bromus madritensis*), cryptantha, herba impia (*Filago californica*), and other annuals.

#### Chamise Chaparral (Habitat Code: 37210) 13.63 Acres

Portions of the Montecito Ranch site are comprised of chamise chaparral. Chamise chaparral is a habitat type that is a monotypic stand of chamise almost to the exclusion of other species. This habitat occurs adjacent to the southern mixed chaparral onsite and at the eastern portion of the site.

#### Non-native Grassland (Habitat Code: 42200) 7.53 Acres

Where grazing, agriculture, or other disturbance has been degraded native vegetation, non-native grasses and weeds can become the dominant vegetation. Extensive non-native grassland areas onsite are dominated by long-beak filaree (*Erodium botrys*), red-stem filaree (*E. cicutarium*) and non-native grasses, such as oats (*Avena* spp.), ripgut, foxtail chess, Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), ryegrass (*Lolium* spp.), and vulpia grass (*Vulpia myuros*).

Mitigated Impacted area (no habitat code)In 2002, approximately 246.92 acres of land on Montecito Ranch underwent agricultural disking. Much of the disked land had either been previously farmed or grazed. During the 2002 disking activity, however, some native habitats identified in 2001, were inadvertently impacted. These lands have regenerated to non-native grasslands and will be managed in accordance with that habitat type.

Two other habitat types are mapped, but are not considered habitats requiring maintenance. These include eucalyptus woodland and disturbed areas.

## **2. Description of quality of community**

The County of San Diego considers nine of the eleven habitats documented onsite sensitive. These include Diegan coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands (open Engelmann oak woodland, dense Engelmann oak woodland, and Southern Coast Live oak woodland), wetlands (riparian scrub, disturbed wetlands), non-native grasslands, chaparral (chamise chaparral and southern mixed chaparral). In addition, there are rock outcrops onsite.

Oak Woodlands (Open Engelmann Oak Woodland (71181), Dense Engelmann Oak Woodland (71182), Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest (61310))

The oak woodlands onsite are well developed with a high quality understory. Many mature oaks at the east end of the property appear to be stressed and dying either due to drought conditions, disease and/or age.

Wetlands (Including Disturbed Wetlands, (11200) and Southern Riparian Scrub (63300))

The riparian and wetland habitats onsite are poor quality. The riparian scrub habitat is in a small eroded drainage at the east end of the property. It is represented by less than five young willows and mulefat. Disturbed wetlands onsite are represented by the abandoned ponds previously used for agricultural purposes. Although not high quality wetlands they do provide a water source for wildlife.

Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (32520)

On the Montecito Ranch property, Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat provides foraging and nesting habitat for the sensitive California gnatcatcher. This habitat onsite is considered a moderate quality habitat.

Chaparral (Southern Mixed Chaparral (37120) and Chamise Chaparral (37200))

Chaparral habitats including southern mixed chaparral and chamise chaparral are considered an important resource within the County of San Diego for assemblage of a multi habitat preserve in the region. These habitats onsite are dense and considered high quality.

Non-native Grassland (42200)

Non-native grassland habitat provides critical foraging area for resident and migratory raptors. The County of San Diego considers this habitat sensitive. Onsite this habitat occurs in fallow agriculture and pasture fields. This area was tilled as part of an on-going agricultural activity in 2002. Upon review of the property in 2003, 2004 and 2005, all areas tilled have developed into non-native grassland habitat. The Montecito Ranch non-native grasslands are part of a larger, regionally important expanse of grasslands called the Ramona Grasslands.

Rock Outcrops (No Habitat Code)

The County considers rock outcrops a unique microhabitat. Numerous rock outcroppings occur onsite. Rock outcrops add diversity to the vegetation communities by providing a discrete ecological niche for species not found elsewhere in the surrounding habitat. On the Montecito Ranch property, rock outcroppings support a number of fern species such as California cottonfern (*Cheilanthes newberryi*), and California polypody (*Polypodium californicum*), and flowering plants with an affinity for the outcrops, such as brickellbush (*Brickellia californica*), California figwort (*Scrophularia californica*), and skunkbrush (*Rhus trilobata*). These outcrops also provide cover and potential nesting cavities for several wildlife species. Some reptile species are attracted to the sun-warmed surfaces of the rocks, and birds use boulders as perches and vantage points.

### 3. Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species

A list of potential plant species to occur onsite is provided in Appendix D. Five sensitive plant species were identified onsite. These are described below.

#### Peninsular spineflower (*Chorizanthe leptotheca*) (County Group D species)

Peninsular spineflower, an annual herb in the buckwheat family, is a CNPS List 4 species (limited distribution) with an R-E-D (Rarity-Endangerment-Distribution) ranking of 1-2-2 and no state or federal status and a County Group D species. Typical habitat includes chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest. Threats to this species include development and invasion of non-native grasses. A population of several hundred individuals was found on a hilltop vegetated with sparse Diegan coastal sage scrub, close to the boundary with southern mixed chaparral habitat, and one individual was observed in Diegan coastal sage scrub along the southern property boundary (Figure 3).

#### Delicate clarkia (*Clarkia delicata*) (County Group A species)

Delicate clarkia, an annual herb in the evening primrose family, is a CNPS List 1B species (rare/threatened/endangered in California and elsewhere) with an R-E-D ranking of 2-2-2 and a County Group A species. Habitat for this delicate wildflower includes chaparral and cismontane woodland. Development and road improvement are considered primary threats to populations of this species. One population of approximately 75 individuals was found within chaparral habitat on the eastern side of the property (Figure 3).

#### Rush-like bristleweed (*Machaeranthera juncea*) (County Group D species)

Rush-like bristleweed is an herbaceous perennial member of the Aster family. This CNPS List 4 species (limited distribution) has an R-E-D ranking of 1-1-1 and a County Group D species. This species usually grows in chaparral or Diegan coastal sage scrub. Two colonies of this cryptic yellow-flowered herb, containing approximately 100 and 47 individuals respectively, were found within Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat (Figure 3).

#### Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*) (County Group D species)

Engelmann oak, a semi-deciduous oak with a distinctive twisted growth pattern and bluish-green leaves, is a CNPS List 4 species (limited distribution) with an R-E-D ranking of 1-2-2 and a County Group D species. This species can occur in chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats; the center of its distribution is cismontane San Diego County. Engelmann oaks are sensitive to land management practices, such as fire, and their small, disjunctive woodlands are highly susceptible to extirpation. Individual trees typically live from 50 to 80 years; however, few trees in every woodland may be over 150 years old. Approximately 290 individual Engelmann oak trees were observed onsite. Engelmann oaks occur in the open and dense Engelmann oak woodlands found in the eastern half of the site (Figure 3).

#### Southern Tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*) (County Group A species)

Southern tarplant is an annual herb in the Aster family. As a CNPS List 1B species, this plant is considered rare/threatened/endangered in California and elsewhere. This species has an R-E-D of 3-3-2, currently has no state listing, but is considered a federal species of concern. This species is

a County Group A species. The typical habitats for this species are marsh and swamp margins, vernal mesic valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. This species is considered threatened by habitat fragmentation, urbanization, vehicles, and foot traffic. Although disturbed through agricultural activities a population of this species persist onsite in the southwest corner of the property (Figure 3).

Four sensitive species were determined to have a moderate potential to occur onsite, although they were not observed during surveys. These species, Lakeside ceanothus (*Ceanothus cyaneus*), western dichondra (*Dichondra occidentalis*), Mission canyon bluecup (*Githopsis diffusa ssp. filicauli*), and Ramona horkelia (*Horkelia truncata*) are considered to have a moderate likelihood, although they were not observed because isolated individuals could occur deep within very dense areas of chaparral (Lakeside ceanothus and Ramona horkelia) or because the plant occurs in locations that are intrinsically difficult to observe, such as under thick shrubs (western dichondra). Five sensitive plant species were found onsite. These species are not state or federally listed, however, they are considered sensitive by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2001) and the County of San Diego. Information on each of these species is provided below. The remaining potential sensitive species were judged to have a low or very low likelihood of occurrence, based on their habitat requirements and/or apparent absence during the extensive plant surveys.

## **B. Wildlife Species**

Montecito Ranch supports a rich wildlife population due to the rich habitat diversity onsite. Ten (10) species of mammals, fifty-six (56) species of birds, five (5) species of reptiles, two (2) species of amphibians, twenty-three (23) species of butterflies, and numerous species of other insects and invertebrates have been recorded on and offsite. A complete list of wildlife observations with common and scientific names is provided in Appendix C.

### **1. List of known species present**

#### Invertebrates

Insect species observed onsite include harvester ant, dragonfly, fly, honeybee, bumblebee, red ant, and 23 species of butterflies. The most abundant butterfly species was Behr's metalmark (*Apodemia mormo virgulti*), common white (*Pontia protodice*), painted lady (*Vanessa cardui*), and Sara orangetip (*Anthocharis sara*). The majority of butterfly activity occurred in the Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat with minimal activity in the non-native grassland. This is due to the highly disturbed nature of the non-native grassland and its dominance by filaree.

#### Amphibians and Reptiles

Two amphibian species were identified onsite: the Pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*) and the western toad (*Bufo boreas*). Amphibians were most prevalent adjacent to the agriculture ponds. Reptile species observed onsite include California whipsnake (*Masticophis lateralis*), coastal western whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*), San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*), two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondi*), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*).



## Birds

Birds were the most abundant and visible wildlife observed onsite. Fifty-six bird species were recorded during site surveys. The most common species observed include bushtit (*Psaltiriparus minimus*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), lesser goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*), and western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*). Raptor species observed onsite or overhead include American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus majusculus*). Sensitive birds observed onsite besides the raptor species were the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica californica*), California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*), and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*). Bird activity was most prevalent in the undisturbed habitats of coastal sage scrub and the woodlands onsite.

## Mammals

Eight native mammal species and two domestic species were observed on the property. California ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi nudipes*) were the most abundant species in the non-native grassland and developed areas. Coyote (*Canis latrans clepticus*), desert cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), desert woodrat (*Neotoma sp.*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata*), and Dulzura kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys simulans*) were also observed in Diegan coastal sage scrub, non-native grassland, and chaparral habitats. Domestic dogs (*Canis domestica*) were observed in the Diegan coastal sage scrub and non-native grassland habitats, and evidence of horses (*Equus sp.*) was noted in Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat.

## **2. Correlation of species with habitat onsite**

### Oak Woodlands

More than 300 species of vertebrates are known to utilize oak woodland communities in California for reproduction, foraging, nesting, over-wintering, and during migration (Block et al 1990); many more species of invertebrates can be expected to occur within this habitat. An important component of oak woodlands is the standing and fallen dead trees which are utilized by numerous species. The structure and compositions of both the canopy and understory varies as the terrain soils, and elevation changes. Oak woodlands are utilized by song birds, and raptors for foraging perching and nesting and by various species of reptiles and mammals for cover, foraging breeding, and or habitation.

### Wetlands

Wetlands are frequented by numerous species of migratory and locally resident birds. Other species will utilize these habitats for essential life functions such as water intake, foraging, hunting, and cover. These areas also support a number of fish amphibians and diverse invertebrate fauna as well as serving as a local congregation point for other vertebrate species.

### Shrublands

Shrublands include upland habitats such as coastal sage scrub and chaparrals. These habitats exhibit high biodiversity. Vertebrate diversity is relatively high in this vegetation, especially around areas of rock outcrops. The common bird species found in these shrublands include California thrasher, scrub jay, wrenit, and California quail. These communities also support a

number of common mammals such as California pocket mouse, woodrat, brush rabbit, ground squirrel, striped skunk, coyote and reptile species.

#### Annual Grasslands

This habitat can support a diversity of large, medium and small burrowing mammal which in turn provide raptors and larger mammals with foraging opportunities. This area is part of a larger contiguous grassland and agriculture area that is considered important for over-wintering and migratory raptor species.

### **3. Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species**

Sensitive or special interest wildlife species are those that are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive wildlife species are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, particular susceptibility to human disturbance, or a combination of these factors. Sources used for the determination of sensitive biological resources include USFWS (1996, 1997) and CDFG (2001). Sensitive animal species with the potential to occur onsite were assessed in terms of likelihood to occur based on information gathered during field surveys and from existing reports. Appendix E summarizes the evaluation of potential occurrence for these sensitive animal species. Sensitive species observed onsite are discussed below.

#### Coastal western whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*)

The coastal western whiptail does not have state or federal listing status, but is considered sensitive by the County of San Diego, is usually found in open, semi-arid habitats, woodlands, and streamside areas. One coastal western whiptail was observed onsite in Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat, as shown on Figure 3.

#### San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*)

The San Diego horned lizard, a regional subspecies of the widespread coast horned lizard, is classified as a federal Species of Concern. This spiny, wide-bodied lizard occurs primarily in Diegan coastal sage scrub communities. Two San Diego coast horned lizards were observed on the Montecito property in Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat. Observation locations are provided on Figure 3.

#### Two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondi*)

The two-striped garter snake, a state Species of Concern, occurs along fresh water streams. This species prefers permanent streams with rocky bottoms and riparian vegetation. The individual observed on the Montecito Ranch property was found in the Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat. The location of this observation is provided on Figure 3.

#### California Thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*)

The locally abundant California thrasher is now considered a Federal Species of Concern. This species occurs in a variety of habitats, including Diegan coastal sage scrub and riparian scrub. Approximately 35 California thrashers were observed onsite during the 2001 surveys.

#### Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)

Approximately 20 (twenty) California gnatcatchers were observed onsite. They were distributed as follows: four 'family groups' (pair with two juveniles, pair with three juveniles, pair with two juveniles, and pair with one juvenile) and two pair. The locations of all observations are provided on Figure 3. These results are consistent with the previous focused survey conducted by Dudek and Associates, Inc. in 1998, which located five pairs of California gnatcatcher onsite.

#### Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

The loggerhead shrike is a federal and state Species of Concern that typically occurs in open areas with scattered shrubs and trees. One individual of this species was observed in Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat onsite, as shown in Figure 3.

#### Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*)

The southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, a state Species of Concern, is usually found in Diegan coastal sage scrub, grassland, and open pine-oak woodlands, where it nests on the ground. One individual of this species was observed in Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat on the Montecito Ranch property (Figure 3).

#### Raptors

Fifteen American kestrels (*Falco sparverius*), two red-shouldered hawks, nine turkey vultures and 11 red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) were observed onsite. not observed on or over the Montecito Ranch site, the Golden Eagle has been observed on Cumming Ranch to the South. Golden Eagles were not observed on Oak Country Estates to the west (Mooney 2005).

#### Black-tailed Jack Rabbit

The San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit is both a state and federal Species of Concern. This species typically occurs in open grassland and sparsely vegetated areas. Five San Diego black-tailed jackrabbits were observed in coastal sage scrub and non-native grassland habitats on the Montecito Ranch property.

An additional 51 sensitive wildlife species, with the potential to occur on and adjacent to the project site, are identified within Appendix E. Four of these species (not including those observed or determined to not be likely be found onsite), Riverside and San Diego fairy shrimp, Quino checkerspot butterfly, and the Stephen's kangaroo rat, were the subject of focused surveys with negative findings and summarized below.

#### Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*) and San Diego fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonesis*)

One agriculture pond held water and provided potential fairy shrimp habitat. Dr. Chuck Black observed the pond while it contained standing water. No fairy shrimp were found therein. In addition, Dudek and Associates, Inc. performed an extensive sampling of the site in 1998. The Dudek survey found no fairy shrimp onsite.

#### Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*)

A focused survey for the federally endangered quino checkerspot butterfly was conducted onsite by USFWS permitted biologists Denise Moe (permit # TE009390-2) and Elyssa Robertson

(permit #TE786714) in 2001. Suitable habitat, including larval host plants, nectar sources, and hilltops, are available to this species onsite. However, the site has historically been heavily grazed, under active agriculture, and continually disturbed, making it less likely for this species to occur onsite. Although a total of 15 different butterfly species were observed, no Quino checkerspot butterflies were observed on the Montecito project site. The results of the focused survey are presented in the attached report, “Quino Checkerspot Butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*) Report on the Montecito Property” (REC 2001). These results are consistent with the previous focused survey conducted by Dudek and Associates, Inc. in 1998, which located larval host plants, nectar sources, and hilltops but no Quino Checkerspot butterflies onsite.

#### Stephen’s kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensii*)

Dudek biologist Philip Behrends, PhD conducted a focused survey for the federally endangered Stephen’s kangaroo rat in 1998. Six potential Stephens’ kangaroo rats were identified in the eastern portion of the site. Further trapping was suspended due to positive identification. This report was reviewed for accuracy and inconsistencies were identified by Michael J. O’Farrell. Michael J. O’Farrell and Tim O’Farrell of O’Farrell Biological Consulting conducted an updated survey in September 2001. O’Farrell found no Stephen’s kangaroo rats onsite. A subsequent genetic analysis of six kangaroo rats collected on the Montecito Ranch conducted by Anthony Metcalf of California State University, San Bernadino revealed that all six specimens are Dulzura kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys simulans*). The results of the genetic analysis are included in an updated report provided by Michael J. O’Farrell and is attached. This study was updated again in 2007 with negative results.

Of the 51 sensitive animal species with a potential to occur onsite, eight have a high potential to occur: Harbison dun skipper (*Euphyes vestris harbisoni*), red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus exsul*), nesting Bell’s sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli belli*), California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), Cooper’s hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), nesting white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), and San Diego desert wood rat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*). All of the wildlife species with high potential to occur (except for Cooper’s hawk) have been previously documented onsite (Dudek 1997), as discussed below.

#### Harbison dun skipper (*Euphyes vestris harbisoni*)

Harbison dun skipper butterfly is a non-listed species that is considered sensitive by the County of San Diego. It occurs in a series of scattered and disjunct colonies throughout western San Diego County, extending as far north as the Santa Ana Mountains of Orange County (Orsak 1977). Localities in San Diego County include the vicinity of Dulzura, Flinn Springs, Old Viejas Grade, Otay Mountain, the northern slope of Tecate peak, the Fallbrook area, east of Valley Center, and near San Pasqual (Brown and McGuire 1983). In southern California, the butterfly typically occurs in partially shaded riparian habitats, such as oak woodlands, where a seep or spring provides perennial water for the larval host plant, San Diego sedge (*Carex spissa*) (Brown 1982). According to Dudek & Associates, Inc. (1997), the large riparian woodland that runs north-to-south through the northern central portion of the site supported a substantial population of the butterfly. No Harbison’s dun skippers were observed during the 2001 surveys.

#### Red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus exsul*)

The red-diamond rattlesnake, classified as a state Species of Concern, is a brick red to pinkish tan relative to the western diamondback (*Crotalus atrox*). It ranges from San Bernadino County south through most of Baja California, Mexico (Stebbins 1985). It occurs in desert scrub, thorn scrub, and chaparral habitats below about 1200 meters (4000 feet). A single individual of this species was observed on Montecito Ranch in 1997; however, none were observed during the extensive surveys during 2001.

#### California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*)

The California horned lark, a state Species of Concern, is resident in open, sparsely vegetated habitats, such as grasslands and pasturelands. Unitt (1984) indicates that this species is a common breeding resident and an abundant migrant and winter visitor in San Diego County. The California horned larks were observed by Dudek & Associates in 1997 in the open grassland/pasture habitat on Montecito Ranch. No California horned larks were observed on the Montecito Ranch property.

#### Bell's sage sparrow

Bell's sage sparrow is a federal and state Species of Concern. This bird is usually found in dense stands of chaparral and scrub. Ten individuals were observed onsite in coastal sage scrub habitat. This species was observed by Dudek and Associates in 1997.

#### Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), Black-tailed kite, Cooper's Hawk

Raptors are considered state species of Special Concern while nesting. This includes all raptor species including Northern harrier, black-tailed kite and Cooper's hawk. These species were reported from the Montecito Ranch by RECON (1987) or observed in later surveys by Dudek & Associates, Inc. or REC.

#### San Diego Desert Woodrat

The desert woodrat, or San Diego woodrat (ssp. *intermedia*), is a California Species of Special Concern. This woodrat builds nests of twigs in rocky outcrops in dry scrubby habitats. This species was identified by Dudek in 1997. If woodrat nests were identified onsite, whether nests belonged to *N. lepida* or *N. fuscipes* is not clear. However, because this species was previously reported is assumed that at least some nests may belong to desert woodrats.

Twenty-three potential sensitive wildlife species have a moderate potential to occur and are listed as Appendix E.

### **C. Overall Biological Value**

Montecito Ranch supports a wide variety of habitat types making it an important ecological resource in the region. The open space of Montecito Ranch not only provides biological diversity to the County preserve design, but it also abuts the Ramona Grasslands, an area considered to be one of the regions most important raptor foraging areas. The Montecito Ranch open space is considered of high biological value due to the number of sensitive species it supports, the availability of water resources, and open grasslands for raptor foraging.

## **V. MANAGEMENT ELEMENTS AND GOALS**

### **A. Biological Elements: Goals and Tasks**

#### **BIOLOGICAL ELEMENT: Oak Woodlands**

The southern coast live oak riparian forest, open Engelmann oak woodland, and dense Engelmann oak woodland habitat vary in canopy density and are all habitats valuable to the County of San Diego. Preservation in perpetuity by taking active conservation measures are a priority.

A.1 Goal: Maintain high quality woodlands onsite.

A.1.1 Task: Annual removal of exotic plant species.

A.2 Goal: Prevent Degradation of habitats from human activity.

A.2.1 Task: Construct, install and maintain (and/or replace) permanent signs around all boundaries adjacent to privately owned properties.

A.2.2 Task: Annual removal of trash and debris.

#### **BIOLOGICAL ELEMENT: Wetlands**

Wetlands, in general, remain a hot topic for protection and management especially within the xeric climates in southern California. As a result, the southern riparian scrub and disturbed wetland habitats onsite provides a vital water resource important the goals of this plan.

A.3 Goal: Maintain high quality wetlands onsite.

A.3.1 Task: Removal of exotic plant species on an as needed basis assessed every five years.

A.4 Goal: Prevent Degradation of habitats from human activity.

A.4.1 Task: Ensure no dumping, pollutions, or blockage of wetlands occur.

#### **BIOLOGICAL ELEMENT: Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral Habitats**

The Diegan coastal sage scrub, southern mixed chaparral, and chamise chaparral habitats are located along the upland slopes onsite and have adapted to low moisture availability. Conservation actions play an important role for these declining habitats.

A.5 Goal: Maintain high quality shrub lands onsite.

A.5.1 Task: Removal of exotic plant species on an as-needed basis assessed every five years.

A.6 Goal: Prevent degradation of habitats from human activity.

A.6.1 Task: Construct, install and maintain (and/or replace) permanent signs around all boundaries adjacent to privately owned properties.

A.6.2 Task: Annual removal of trash and debris.

## **BIOLOGICAL ELEMENT: Non-native Grasslands**

The non-native grasslands onsite are important for their role to the region including small mammal foraging for raptors.

A.7 Goal: Maintain high quality grassland onsite.

A.7.1 Task: Removal of exotic plant species on an as-needed basis assessed every five years.

A.7.2 Task: Removal of non-native predatory wildlife species as needed.

A.8 Goal: Prevent Degradation of habitats from human activity.

A.8.1 Task: Ensure no new trails are created.

A.8.2 Task: Annual removal of trash.

A.8.3 Task: Maintain adequate signage to prevent off-road vehicle activity.

A.8.4 Task: Ensure adequate protection for raptor species from poaching.

## **BIOLOGICAL ELEMENTS: Sensitive Plants**

Sensitive plants play an important role in measuring the quality and diversity of onsite habitat and are valuable resources that remain sensitive to human encroachment activities. Their importance for the management of resources shouldn't be overlooked.

A.9 Goal: Prevent degradation of sensitive plant populations.

A.9.1 Task: The boundary of each sensitive plant population should be mapped every three years

A.9.2 Task: Ensure trails, fuel management, weed control and other activities associated with this plan or with the adjacent development do not impact or degrade the populations.

## **BIOLOGICAL ELEMENTS: Sensitive Wildlife Species**

A.10 Goal: Prevent degradation of habitat for foraging raptors

A.10.1 Task: Protect open habitats from illegal dumping and ensure no illegal impacts to raptors occur (such as nest destruction).

A. 11 Goal: Monitor the population of California gnatcatcher and other sensitive wildlife species onsite.

A.11.1 Task: conduct a California gnatcatcher survey onsite once every five years and document all avian species observed.

## **MANAGEMENT CONSTRAINTS**

Issues that may create management constraints include the presence of California gnatcatchers onsite, raptors, sensitive plant populations and sensitive oak woodlands. To avoid these issues, the populations of raptor and California gnatcatchers and the limits of the sensitive plant populations should be monitored annually and ensure that conflicts do not occur between the resource management goals of this plan.

## **B. Cultural Resources Element: Goals and Tasks**

A total of fourteen sensitive cultural resource sites will be preserved. Of those sites, thirteen will be preserved within the large open space area and one site will be preserved as part of the Montecito Ranch House complex. The thirteen sites are SDI-12, 473, 474, 475, 476H, 480, 481, 484H, 486, 489, 494/9901, 496, 497, and 498. All fourteen sites were determined significant as they contain important regional prehistory and/or history considered under CEQA criteria.

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL ELEMENT: Thirteen archaeological sites**

Significant archaeological sites were determined by unique archaeological and historical resources as defined by CEQA and the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO).

B.1 Goal: Protection of thirteen prehistoric sites.

B.1.1 Task: Thirteen of the sites are within open space and twelve of those sites are adequately protected by dense vegetation.

B.1.2 Task: No brushing or thinning, trail development or use of mechanical equipment in the event of a brush fire or for any other purpose will be allowed within 50 meters of the sites.

B.1.3 Task: Interpretive signage at trail heads and monitoring will be used to protect the remaining sensitive resources (Heritage Resources, 2005).

B.2 Goal: Added protection to prehistoric site within grassland.

B.2.1 Task: Annual inspections to ensure that no inadvertent impacts or intentional artifact collecting occurs.

The identification of human remains onsite SDI-12-481 is relevant to Native American groups and will be notified upon project redesign. Five Kumeyaay Bands will be notified: Barona Mesa Grande, San Pasqual, Santa Ysabel, and Viejas, as well as Mr. Steven Banegas of the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee and Ms. Carmen Lucas, a Kumeyaay elder.

### **HISTORICAL ELEMENTS: Montecito Ranch House Complex**

B.3 Goal: Preservation and Maintenance of the Montecito Ranch House.

B.3.1 Task: Preparation of detailed Historic Preservation Plan will be completed. Active management directives will be outlined within that report.

B.3.2 Task: Scheduled monitoring of this site based on the requirements set forth in the Historic Preservation Plan.

## **MANAGEMENT CONSTRAINTS**

Management constraints include ensuring that pre-historic sites are adequately protected and do not conflict with the implementation of this plan. Coordination between the lead biological manager and the lead archaeologist will be critical to ensure that conflicts do not occur.



## **C. Public Use Elements: Goals and Tasks**

### **PUBLIC USE ELEMENT: Public Trails**

The open space area will contain a trail system for general public use.

C.1 Goal: Maintain functional trails.

C.1.1 Task: Restrict trespassing beyond the trails through signage, gating and patrolling.

C.2 Goal: Use of open space for passive recreation

C.2.1 Task: Allow for archaeological, historical, and/or environmental organization to conduct scientific research, implement a Watchable Wildlife Program, and coordinate with local schools to utilize the trails.

## **D. Operations Element: Goals and Tasks**

### **OPERATIONS ELEMENT: Properly administer overall management of the property.**

Operations elements consist of the physical facility and grounds maintenance program, which includes administration necessary to maintain orderly and beneficial management of the area, and are described below. In addition the operations of this RMP will ensure that the general stewardship of the open space as addressed in this RMP are met.

The confidentiality of locations of archaeological sites shall be achieved through yearly monitoring of sites to ensure inadvertent impacts or intentional artifact collection is not occurring. An agency archaeologist should provide scheduled monitoring or a qualified individual that can ensure confidentiality must be provided.

D.1 Goal: Maintain accurate business records on expenditures, staff, maintenance, and other administrative duties.

D.1.1 Task: Write and submit annual habitat monitoring reports

D.1.2 Task: Review management plan every 5 years to determine if update is required.

D.1.3 Task: Trash and litter removal

D.1.4 Task: Point source and non-point source water runoff control as needed

D.2 Goal: Maintain regular office hours in order to respond to public requests for information in a timely manner and otherwise conduct business in a normal manner. The LMD will determine the location of the management office and who will operate the office.

## **E. Fire Management Elements: Goals and Tasks**

### **FIRE MANAGEMENT ELEMENT: Manage Wildfire Risk**

The purpose of a fire management element is to prevent the complete devastation of fire within the open space preserve. Tasks to achieve this goal will include ensuring that no illegal encampments become established, that no vehicular trespassing occurs and that no illegal

dumping occurs. In addition, the fuel modification zone between the open space and the housing development will further deter a catastrophic fire event.

E.1 Goal: Protect natural and archaeological resources from wildfire.

E.1.1 Task: Annual or biannual removal of fuel within existing fire breaks.

E.1.2 Task: Ensure adequate signage is provided informing trail users of fire dangers.

E.1.3 Task: Ensure that no illegal encampments become established.

## **F. Biological and Cultural Resources Monitoring Element: Goals and Tasks**

### **BIOLOGICAL ELEMENT: Habitats**

Scheduled maintenance and qualitative and quantitative monitoring of habitats shall be conducted. An annual report summarizing these activities will be submitted to the County at the end of each year.

F.1 Goal: Monitor all habitats onsite.

F.1.1 Task: Map habitats every five years.

F.1.2 Task: Monitor and document all natural impacts annually

F.1.3 Task: Monitor and document all human impacts quarterly per year

### **BIOLOGICAL ELEMENT: Sensitive Species**

Scheduled maintenance, and qualitative and quantitative monitoring of sensitive species shall be conducted. An annual report summarizing these activities will be submitted to the County at the end of each year.

F.2 Goal: Monitor all sensitive habitats

F.2.1 Task: Perform biological surveys every five years for sensitive plants and sensitive wildlife species.

F.2.2 Task: Monitor and document all natural impacts annually.

F.2.3 Task: Monitor and document all human impacts quarterly per year.

### **CULTURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT: Archaeological and Historical sites**

Scheduled monitoring of cultural resources shall be conducted. An annual report summarizing these activities will be submitted to the County at the end of each year.

F.3 Goal: Monitor Archaeological and Historical Sites

F.3.1 Task: Allow Native American access annually

F.3.2 Task: Monitor and document all natural impacts annually

F.3.3 Task: Monitor and document all human impacts quarterly per year

## **VI. OPERATIONS SUMMARY**

### **A. Operations Tasks to Implement Plan**

In summary, the management of the Montecito Ranch open space will require tasks associated with the biological and cultural resources of the property. The primary operation will be maintaining the perimeter signs, trail head signs, removal of exotic plant and animal species, monitoring of sensitive species populations sizes and reporting. The primary management constraint will be coordination between the biological and archaeological management staff to ensure that tasks to be implemented do not impact the other resource.

### **B. Existing Staff and Additional Personnel Needs Summary**

It is not anticipated that full time staff will be needed to implement this plan. The management agency should include the tasks listed above in their overall tasks of managing several properties. Once the preservation plan for the Montecito Ranch house is completed, it may be determined that this will require at a minimum part time staff, and may serve as an information kiosk for the open space preserve.

### **C. Operations Summary**

The final costs to implement this RMP and the tasks listed in this RMP will be provided at a future date. The final cost shall be determined in coordination with the LMD and the Department of Parks and Recreation.

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APPENDIX A PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE MONTECITO RANCH PROPERTY		
Species	Common Name	Family
<i>Achnatherum coronatum</i>	giant stipa	Poaceae
<i>Acourtia microcephala</i>	sacapellote	Asteraceae
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	chamise	Rosaceae
<i>Adiantum jordanii</i>	California maiden-hair	Pteridaceae [Polypodiaceae]
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> *	tree of heaven	Simaroubaceae
<i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>peninsulare</i>	red-flowered onion	Alliaceae [Liliaceae]
<i>Allophylum glutinosum</i>	blue false-gilia	Polemoniaceae
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	western ragweed	Asteraceae
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	rigid fiddleneck	Boraginaceae
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> *	scarlet pimpernel	Primulaceae
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> *	mayweed, stinkweed, dog-fennel	Asteraceae
<i>Antirrhinum coulterianum</i>	Coulter's snapdragon	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Antirrhinum nuttallianum</i> ssp. <i>nuttallianum</i>	Nuttall's snapdragon	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Apiastrum angustifolium</i>	mock parsley	Apiaceae
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	coastal sagebrush	Asteraceae
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Douglas mugwort	Asteraceae
<i>Asclepias californica</i>	California milkweed, round-hooded milkweed	Asclepiadaceae
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	chaparral broom, coyote brush	Asteraceae
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mulefat, seep-willow	Asteraceae
<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	broom Baccharis	Asteraceae
<i>Bloomeria crocea</i> ssp. <i>crocea</i>	common goldenstar	Themidaceae [Liliaceae]
<i>Brassica nigra</i> *	black mustard	Brassicaceae
<i>Brickellia californica</i>	brickellbush	Asteraceae
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	ripgut grass	Poaceae
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> *	soft chess	Poaceae
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> *	foxtail chess	Poaceae
<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	red maids	Portulacaceae
<i>Calochortus splendens</i>	splendid mariposa lily	Liliaceae
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>weedii</i>	Weed's mariposa lily	Liliaceae
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	morning-glory	Convolvulaceae
<i>Camissonia bistorta</i>	California sun cup	Onagraceae
<i>Camissonia californica</i>	false-mustard	Onagraceae
<i>Camissonia hirtella</i>	field sun cup	Onagraceae
<i>Camissonia</i> sp.	sun cup	Onagraceae
<i>Camissonia strigulosa</i>	-	Onagraceae
<i>Carex spissa</i>	San Diego sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Castilleja affinis</i> ssp. <i>affinis</i>	coast paintbrush	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Castilleja exserta</i> ssp. <i>exserta</i>	purple owl's-clover	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Casuarina</i> sp.	Australian pine	Casuarinaceae
<i>Catalpa</i> sp.*	Catalpa (ornamental)	Bignoniaceae
<i>Caulanthus heterophyllus</i> var. <i>heterophyllus</i>	jewelflower	Brassicaceae
<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i>	thick-leaf lilac, hoary-leaf-lilac	Rhamnaceae
<i>Ceanothus tomentosus</i>	Ramona-lilac	Rhamnaceae
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	totalote	Asteraceae

Species	Common Name	Family
<i>Centaurium venustum</i>	canchalagua	<i>Gentianaceae</i>
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> *	mouse-ear chickweed	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>
<i>Cercocarpus minutiflorus</i>	San Diego mountain-mahogany	<i>Rosaceae</i>
<i>Chaenactis artemisiifolia</i>	Artemisia pincushion	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Chamaesyce polycarpa</i>	prostrate spurge	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>
<i>Cheilanthes newberryi</i>	California cottonfern	<i>Pteridaceae</i> [ <i>Polypodiaceae</i> ]
<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> *	Mexican tea	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i>
<i>Chenopodium californicum</i>	California goosefoot	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i>
<i>Chlorogalum parviflorum</i>	soap plant, amole	<i>Hyacinthaceae</i> [ <i>Liliaceae</i> ]
<i>Chorizanthe fimbriata</i> var. <i>fimbriata</i>	fringed spineflower	<i>Polygonaceae</i>
<i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i> !	Ramona spineflower	<i>Polygonaceae</i>
<i>Cirsium occidentale</i> car. <i>occidentale</i>	cobwebby thistle	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Cistus creticus</i> *	Purple rock-rose	<i>Cistaceae</i>
<i>Clarkia delicata</i> !	delicate Clarkia, Campo Clarkia	<i>Onagraceae</i>
<i>Clarkia epilobioides</i>	canyon godetia	<i>Onagraceae</i>
<i>Clarkia purpurea</i> ssp. <i>viminea</i>	large Clarkia	<i>Onagraceae</i>
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> ssp. <i>perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce	<i>Portulacaceae</i>
<i>Clematis pauciflora</i>	ropevine, small-leaf virgin's bower	<i>Ranunculaceae</i>
<i>Cneoridium dumosum</i>	coast spice bush, bush-rue	<i>Rutaceae</i>
<i>Cnicus benedictus</i> *	blessed thistle	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Crassula connata</i>	pygmy weed	<i>Crassulaceae</i>
<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i>	Nievitans Cryptantha	<i>Boraginaceae</i>
<i>Cryptantha micromeres</i>	minute-flower Cryptantha	<i>Boraginaceae</i>
<i>Cryptantha muricata</i>	prickly Cryptantha	<i>Boraginaceae</i>
<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.	dodder	<i>Cuscutaceae</i>
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Bermuda grass	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	-	<i>Solanaceae</i>
<i>Daucus pusillus</i>	rattlesnake weed	<i>Apiaceae</i>
<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i>	fascicled tarweed	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Delphinium parryi</i> spp. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's larkspur	<i>Ranunculaceae</i>
<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> ssp. <i>capitatum</i>	blue dicks	<i>Themidaceae</i> [ <i>Liliaceae</i> ]
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	saltgrass	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Dodecatheon clevelandii</i> spp. <i>clevelandii</i>	Padre's shooting star	<i>Primulaceae</i>
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	coastal wood fern	<i>Dryopteridaceae</i> [ <i>Polypodiaceae</i> ]
<i>Dudleya pulverulenta</i>	Dudleya	<i>Crassulaceae</i>
<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>	pale spike-sedge	<i>Cyperaceae</i>
<i>Emmenanthe penduliflora</i>	whispering bells	<i>Hydrophyllaceae</i>
<i>Epilobium canum</i> ssp. <i>canum</i>	California fuschia, zauschneria	<i>Onagraceae</i>
<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	doveweed	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>
<i>Erigeron foliosus</i> var. <i>foliosus</i>	leafy daisy	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	<i>Polygonaceae</i>
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>polifolium</i>	(rosemary flat-top buckwheat)	<i>Polygonaceae</i>

Species	Common Name	Family
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> var. <i>confertiflorum</i>	long-stem golden-yarrow	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Erodium botrys</i> *	long-beak filaree, long-beak storksbill	<i>Geraniaceae</i>
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	red-stem filaree, red-stem storksbill	<i>Geraniaceae</i>
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	<i>Papaveraceae</i>
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.*	Eucalyptus sp.	<i>Myrtaceae</i>
<i>Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia</i> var. <i>chrysanthemifolia</i>	Eucrypta	<i>Hydrophyllaceae</i>
<i>Filago californica</i>	California Filago	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Filago gallica</i> *	narrow-leaf Filago	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	sweet fennel	<i>Apiaceae</i>
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>angustifolium</i>	narrow-leaf bedstraw	<i>Rubiaceae</i>
<i>Galium aparine</i> *	common bedstraw, goose grass	<i>Rubiaceae</i>
<i>Gilia angelensis</i>	grassland Gilia	<i>Polemoniaceae</i>
<i>Gnaphalium bicolor</i>	bicolor cudweed	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	broom matchweed, snakeweed	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> var. <i>grindelioides</i>	sawtooth goldenbush	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Hedypnois cretica</i> *	Crete Hedypnois	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Helianthemum scoparium</i>	peak rush-rose	<i>Cistaceae</i>
<i>Helianthus gracilentus</i>	slender sunflower	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	salt heliotrope	<i>Boraginaceae</i>
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon, Christmas berry	<i>Rosaceae</i>
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	short-pod mustard	<i>Brassicaceae</i>
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>trifurcatum</i> *	cultivated barley	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> *	smooth cat's ear	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	spreading goldenbush	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	toad rush	<i>Juncaceae</i>
<i>Juncus mexicanus</i>	Mexican rush	<i>Juncaceae</i>
<i>Juncus textilis</i>	basket rush	<i>Juncaceae</i>
<i>Juncus xiphioides</i>	iris-leaf rush	<i>Juncaceae</i>
<i>Keckiella antirrhinoides</i> var. <i>antirrhinoides</i>	yellow bush penstemon	<i>Scrophulariaceae</i>
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> *	prickly lettuce	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i> *	goldentop	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Lasthenia californica</i>	common goldfields	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Lathyrus vestitus</i> var. <i>alefeldii</i>	San Diego sweet pea	<i>Fabaceae</i>
<i>Lepidium oblongum</i>	peppergrass	<i>Brassicaceae</i>
<i>Lessingia filaginifolia</i> var. <i>filaginifolia</i>	-	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Leymus condensatus</i>	giant wild rye	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Linaria canadensis</i>	large blue toadflax	<i>Scrophulariaceae</i>
<i>Lithophragma affine</i>	woodland star	<i>Saxifragaceae</i>
<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i> var. <i>squarrosa</i>	California Loeflingia	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>
<i>Lolium perenne</i> *	perennial ryegrass	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Lolium</i> sp.*	ryegrass	<i>Poaceae</i>



Species	Common Name	Family
<i>Lomatium utriculatum</i>	common Lomatium	<i>Apiaceae</i>
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	southern honeysuckle	<i>Caprifoliaceae</i>
<i>Lotus argophyllus</i> var. <i>argophyllus</i>	silver-leaf lotus	<i>Fabaceae</i>
<i>Lotus purshianus</i> var. <i>purshianus</i>	Spanish-clover	<i>Fabaceae</i>
<i>Lotus scoparius</i> var. <i>scoparius</i>	coast deerweed	<i>Fabaceae</i>
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	miniature lupine	<i>Fabaceae</i>
<i>Lupinus hirsutissimus</i>	stinging lupine	<i>Fabaceae</i>
<i>Lupinus truncatus</i>	collar lupine	<i>Fabaceae</i>
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolium</i> *	grass poly	<i>Lythraceae</i>
<i>Machaeranthera juncea</i> !	rush chaparral-star, rush-like bristleweed	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Madia exigua</i>	pygmy/threadstem Madia	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i>	chaparral bushmallow	<i>Malvaceae</i>
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	cheeseweed	<i>Malvaceae</i>
<i>Marah macrocarpus</i> var. <i>macrocarpus</i>	wild cucumber, man-root	<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	horehound	<i>Lamiaceae</i>
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> *	California burclover	<i>Fabaceae</i>
<i>Melica frutescens</i>	tall melic	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	coast range melic	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	coast monkey flower	<i>Scrophulariaceae</i>
<i>Mimulus brevipes</i>	slope semiphore	<i>Scrophulariaceae</i>
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	seep monkey flower	<i>Scrophulariaceae</i>
<i>Mimulus pilosus</i>	downy monkey flower	<i>Scrophulariaceae</i>
<i>Mirabilis laevis</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i>	coastal wishbone bush	<i>Nyctaginaceae</i>
<i>Muhlenbergia microsperma</i>	littleseed muhly	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	deergrass	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Muilla maritima</i>	common Muilla	<i>Themidaceae</i> [ <i>Liliaceae</i> ]
<i>Nassella pulchra</i>	purple needlegrass	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Navarretia hamata</i> ssp. <i>hamata</i>	hooked skunkweed	<i>Polemoniaceae</i>
<i>Nemophila menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	baby blue eyes	<i>Hydrophyllaceae</i>
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco	<i>Solanaceae</i>
<i>Olea europaea</i> *	olive	<i>Oleaceae</i>
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	coast prickly-pear	<i>Cactaceae</i>
<i>Osmadenia tenella</i>	Osmadenia	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> *	Bermuda buttercup	<i>Oxalidaceae</i>
<i>Paeonia californica</i>	California peony	<i>Paeoniaceae</i>
<i>Pectocarya linearis</i> ssp. <i>ferocula</i>	slender Pectocarya	<i>Boraginaceae</i>
<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i>	coffee fern	<i>Pteridaceae</i> [ <i>Polypodiaceae</i> ]
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i> var. <i>mucronata</i>	bird's-foot cliff-brake	<i>Pteridaceae</i> [ <i>Polypodiaceae</i> ]
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> ssp. <i>triangularis</i>	California goldenback fern	<i>Pteridaceae</i> [ <i>Polypodiaceae</i> ]
<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i> var. <i>hispida</i>	caterpillar Phacelia	<i>Hydrophyllaceae</i>
<i>Phacelia parryi</i>	-	<i>Hydrophyllaceae</i>
<i>Phalaris</i> sp.	canary grass	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> *	Canary Island date palm	<i>Areaceae</i>
<i>Picris echioides</i> *	bristly ox-tongue	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Pinus</i> sp.	pine (ornamental)	<i>Pinaceae</i>
<i>Plantago elongata</i>	plantain	<i>Plantaginaceae</i>

Species	Common Name	Family
<i>Plantago erecta</i>	plantain	<i>Plantaginaceae</i>
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore	<i>Platanaceae</i>
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> *	common knotweed, doorweed	<i>Polygonaceae</i>
<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California polypody	<i>Polypodiaceae</i>
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> *	annual beard grass	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Populus fremontii</i> ssp. <i>fremontii</i>	western cottonwood	<i>Salicaceae</i>
<i>Porophyllum gracile</i>	odora	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>glandulosa</i>	sticky cinquefoil	<i>Rosaceae</i>
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> ssp. <i>ilicifolia</i>	holly-leaf cherry, islay	<i>Rosaceae</i>
<i>Pterostegia drymarioides</i>	granny's hairnet	<i>Polygonaceae</i>
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	<i>Fagaceae</i>
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	scrub oak	<i>Fagaceae</i>
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i> !	Engelmann/mesa blue oak	<i>Fagaceae</i>
<i>Rafinesquia californica</i>	California chicory	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> *	wild radish	<i>Brassicaceae</i>
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>	spiny redberry	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	holly-leaf redberry	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	sugar bush	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>
<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	skunkbrush, pubescent basketbush	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>
<i>Ribes indecorum</i>	white flower currant	<i>Grossulariaceae</i>
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	water-cress	<i>Brassicaceae</i>
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California rose	<i>Rosaceae</i>
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry	<i>Rosaceae</i>
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> *	whorled dock	<i>Polygonaceae</i>
<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	curly dock	<i>Polygonaceae</i>
<i>Rumex salicifolius</i> var. <i>denticulatus</i>	willow dock	<i>Polygonaceae</i>
<i>Salix exigua</i>	narrow-leaf willow	<i>Salicaceae</i>
<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	Goodding's black willow	<i>Salicaceae</i>
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	red willow	<i>Salicaceae</i>
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle, tumbleweed	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i>
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage	<i>Lamiaceae</i>
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	chia	<i>Lamiaceae</i>
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage	<i>Lamiaceae</i>
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	blue elderberry	<i>Caprifoliaceae</i>
<i>Sanicula arguta</i>	sharp-tooth sanicle	<i>Apiaceae</i>
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	Pacific sanicle	<i>Apiaceae</i>
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian pepper tree	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>
<i>Scrophularia californica</i> ssp. <i>floribunda</i>	California bee plant, California figwort	<i>Scrophulariaceae</i>
<i>Scutellaria tuberosa</i>	Danny's skullcap	<i>Lamiaceae</i>
<i>Selaginella bigelovii</i>	Bigelow's spike-moss	<i>Selaginellaceae</i>
<i>Sidalcea malvaeflora</i> ssp. <i>sparsifolia</i>	checker-bloom	<i>Malvaceae</i>
<i>Silene gallica</i> *	common catchfly	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>
<i>Silybum marianum</i> *	milk thistle	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> *	London rocket	<i>Brassicaceae</i>
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> *	hare's-ear cabbage	<i>Brassicaceae</i>
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	blue-eyed-grass	<i>Iridaceae</i>
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.*	sow-thistle	<i>Asteraceae</i>

Species	Common Name	Family
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> spp. <i>arvensis</i> *	stickwort, starwort	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>
<i>Spergularia bocconii</i> *	Buccone's sand-spurry	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>
<i>Stachys ajugoides</i> var. <i>rigida</i>	hedge-nettle	<i>Lamiaceae</i>
<i>Stellaria media</i> *	common chickweed	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>
<i>Stephanomeria exigua</i> ssp. <i>exigua</i>	small wreath-plant	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Stylocline gnaphaloides</i>	everlasting nest straw	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Tamarix</i> sp.*	tamarisk, salt-cedar	<i>Tamaricaceae</i>
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> *	common dandelion	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Thalictrum fendleri</i> var. <i>polycarpum</i>	Fendler's meadow-rue	<i>Ranunculaceae</i>
<i>Torilis arvensis</i> *	Japanese hedge-parsley	<i>Apiaceae</i>
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	western poison-oak	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>
<i>Trichostema lanatum</i>	wooly bluecurls	<i>Lamiaceae</i>
<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	elm (ornamental)	<i>Ulmaceae</i>
<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i>	silver puffs	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i>	vervain	<i>Verbenaceae</i>
<i>Veronica peregrina</i> ssp. <i>xalapensis</i>	Mexican speedwell, purslane speedwell	<i>Scrophulariaceae</i>
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> *	narrow-leaved vetch, common vetch	<i>Fabaceae</i>
<i>Vicia villosa</i> *	hairy vetch, winter vetch	<i>Fabaceae</i>
<i>Viola pedunculata</i>	johnny jump-up	<i>Violaceae</i>
<i>Vitis girdiana</i>	desert wild grape	<i>Vitaceae</i>
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> var. <i>myuros</i> *	-	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Xylococcus bicolor</i>	mission manzanita	<i>Ericaceae</i>
<i>Yucca</i> sp.	Yucca (ornamental)	<i>Agavaceae</i> [ <i>Liliaceae</i> ]
<i>Yucca whipplei</i>	our lord's candle	<i>Agavaceae</i> [ <i>Liliaceae</i> ]

\* non-native species

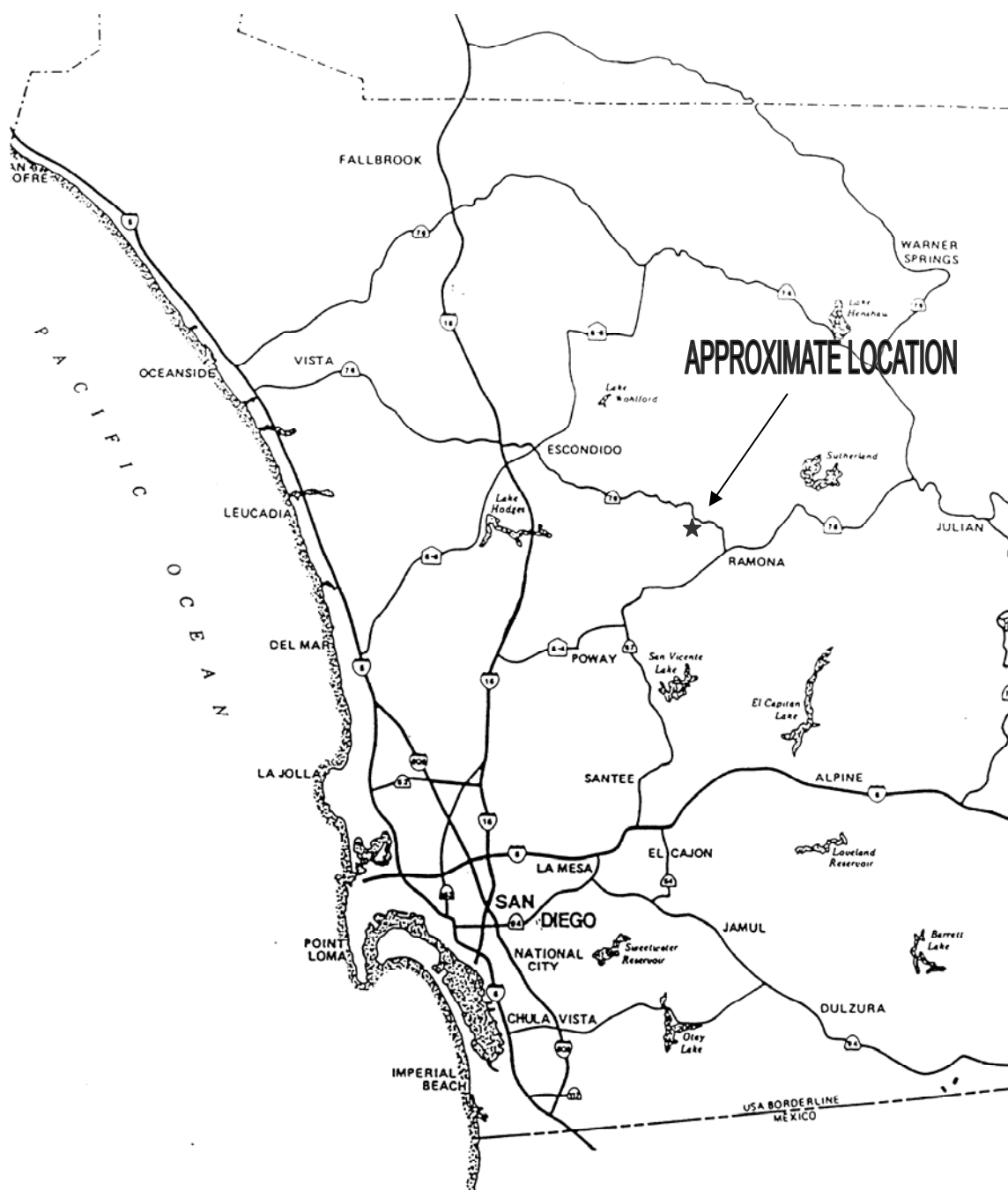
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APPENDIX B			
WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE MONTECITO RANCH PROPERTY			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Observed	# Observed
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>			
Acmon blue	<i>Plebejus acmon</i>	CSS	23
Alfalfa butterfly	<i>Colias eurytheme</i>	CSS	18
Ant	<b>Family</b> <i>Formicidae</i>	CSS, CHAP, NNG, EUC, OW, DIS	Many
Bee	<b>Family</b> <i>Apidae</i>	CSS, EUC, NNG	Many
Behr's metalmark	<i>Apodemia mormo virgulti</i>	CSS	40
Buckeye	<i>Junonia coenia</i>	CSS	10
Bumble bee	<i>Bombus fervidus</i>	CSS, NNG	Many
Cabbage white	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>	CSS	25
California ringlet	<i>Coenonympha californica californica</i>	CSS	3
Common white	<i>Pontia protodice</i>	CSS	45
Cricket	<b>Family</b> <i>Gryllidae</i>	CSS, NNG	Several
Dragonfly	<b>Suborder</b> <i>Anisoptera</i>	CSS, NNG, EUC	15
Edward's blue	<i>Hemiargus ceraunus gyas</i>	CSS	3
Felder's orangetip	<i>Anthocharis cethura</i>	CSS	3
Fly	<b>Family</b> <i>Muscidae</i>	CSS, NNG, EUC, CHAP, OW	Many
Funereal duskywing	<i>Erynnis funeralis</i>	CSS	34
Gnats	<b>Order</b> <i>Diptera</i>	CSS	Many
Grasshopper	<b>Family</b> <i>Acrididae</i>	CSS, NNG	Many
Gray hairstreak	<i>Strymon melinus</i>	CSS	4
Harvester ant	<i>Pogonomyrmex rugosus</i>	CSS, NNG	Many
Honey bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	CSS	Many
June bug	<b>Family</b> <i>Scarabaeidae</i>	CSS	3
Ladybug	<b>Family</b> <i>Coccinellidae</i>	CSS, EUC	Several
Marine blue	<i>Leptotes marina</i>	CSS	10
Moths	<b>Order</b> <i>Lepidoptera</i>	CSS	Several
Mourning cloak	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>	CSS	2
Painted lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	CSS	70
Perplexing hairstreak	<i>Callophrys perplexa</i>	CSS	30
Queen butterfly	<i>Danaus gilippus</i>	CSS	2
Red ant	<i>Formica</i> sp.	CSS, NNG, EUC	Many
Sara orangetip	<i>Anthocharis sara</i>	CSS, CHAP	57
Sonoran blue	<i>Philotes sonorensis</i>	CSS	1
Stinkbug	<b>Family</b> <i>Pentatomidae</i>	CSS, EUC	Many
Trantula hawk	<i>Hemipepsis</i> ssp.	CSS	Several
Unidentified Blue (flybys)	<b>Subfamily</b> <i>Plebejinae</i>	CSS	25
Unidentified Lady (flybys)	<i>Vanessa</i> sp.	CSS	89
Velvet ant	<b>Family</b> <i>Mutillidae</i>	CSS	Several
Virginia lady	<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i>	CSS	6
Wasp	<b>Family</b> <i>Vespidae</i>	CSS	10+
West Coast lady	<i>Vanessa annabella</i>	CSS	10
Western tiger swallowtail	<i>Papilio rutulus</i>	OW	2
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>			
Pacific chorus frog	<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>	AG pond	Many
Western toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>	AG pond	Many

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Observed	# Observed
<b>REPTILES</b>			
California whipsnake	<i>Masticophis lateralis</i>	CSS	1
Coastal western whiptail!	<i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i>	CSS	1
San Diego horned lizard!	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	CSS	2
Two-striped garter snake!	<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	CSS-ditch	1
Western fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	CSS, CHAP	Many
<b>BIRDS</b>			
Acorn woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	OW	2
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	CHAP, OW, NNG / overhead	14
American goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	CSS	5
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		15
Anna's hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	CSS, NNG	35
Ash-throated flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	OW	6
Bewick's wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	CSS, CHAP, NNG, EUC	14
Black phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	CSS, EUCS	6
Brown-headed cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	AG, DEV	3
Bullock's oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	CSS, EUCS	12
Bushtit	<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	CSS, CHAP	75+
Coastal California gnatcatcher!	<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	CSS	20
California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	CSS, CHAP, EUC	70+
California thrasher!	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	CSS, OW	35
California towhee	<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	CSS, CHAP, NNG	150
Cassin's kingbird	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	CSS, CHAP, NNG	18
Cliff swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Overhead	15
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Overhead	15
Costa's hummingbird	<i>Calypte costae</i>	CSS	5
Dark-eyed junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	OW	2
European starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	NNG, DEV	5
Greater roadrunner	<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	CSS, NNG	5
Hooded oriole	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	EUC	12
House finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	CSS, EUCS	80
House wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	CSS	4
Hutton's vireo	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>	CSS	1
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	NNG	8
Lark sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	CSS	33
Lawrence's goldfinch	<i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>	CSS	2
Lazuli bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	CSS, EUC	30
Lesser goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	CSS, EUC	35
Loggerhead shrike!	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	CSS	1
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Vernal pool	3
Mountain bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	NNG	7
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	CSS, OW, EUC	50
Northern flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	CSS	3
Northern mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	CSS, EUC	20
Phainopepla	<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	EUC	4
Red-shouldered hawk!	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Overhead	2

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Observed	# Observed
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	EUC / overhead	11
Red-winged blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	AG	2
Rock dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	DEV	5
Say's phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	CSS	2
Scrub jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	CSS, CHAP, EUC	8
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	CSS	15
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow!	<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	CSS	1
Spotted towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	CSS, NNG, EUC	65
Turkey vulture!	<i>Cathartes aura meridionalis</i>	Overhead	8
Western kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	CSS	18
Western meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	CSS, NNG	35+
White-breasted nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	OW	10+
White-crowned sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	CSS, NNG	40
White-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus majusculus</i>	OW	2
Wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	CSS, CHAP	20
Yellow-rumped warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	CSS, CHAP	30
<b>MAMMALS</b>			
California ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi nudipes</i>	CSS, NNG, AG, OW	Many
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans clepticus</i>	CSS, NNG	2 and scat
Desert cottontail rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	CSS, CHAP	10+
Domestic dog	<i>Canis domestica</i>	CSS	scat
Dulzura kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys simulans</i>	CSS	1
Dusky-footed woodrat	<i>Neotoma fuscipes macrotis</i>	CSS, CHAP	Nests (Several)
Horse	<i>Equus sp.</i>	CSS	Tracks, scat
Woodrat	<i>Neotoma sp.</i>	CSS, CHAP	Nests (Several)
Southern mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata</i>	CSS, CHAP	Tracks
Habitats: AG=agricultural field; CHAP=chaparral; CSS=coastal sage scrub; DIS=disturbed; EUC=Eucalyptus woodland; NNG=non-native grassland; OW=oak woodland			

! sensitive species



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# **REGIONAL LOCATION MONTECITO RANCH** NO SCALE

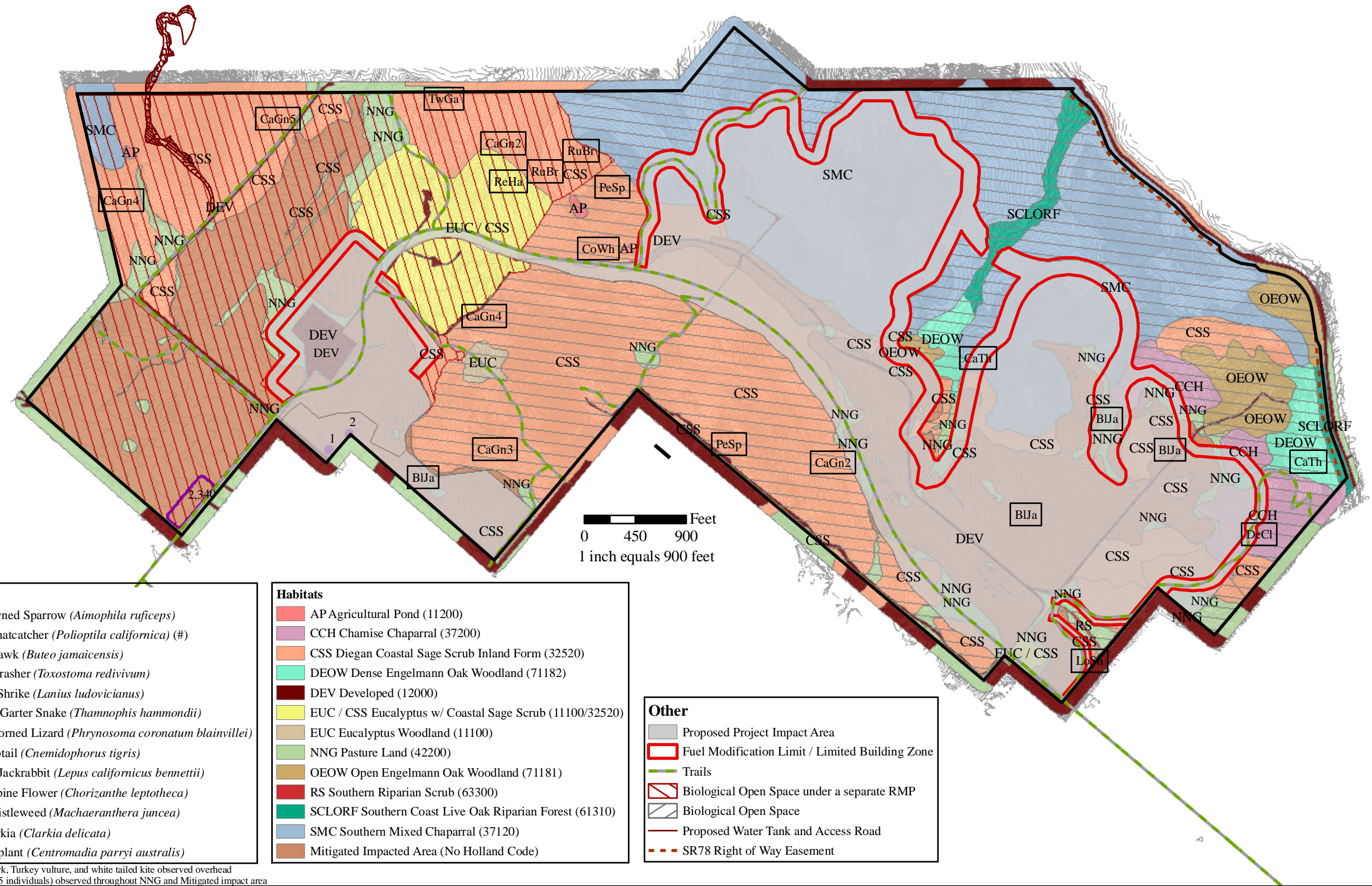


Figure  
1









**OPEN SPACE MAP**  
 Montecito Ranch

**Figure**  
 3



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